ment had declared that Ireland should not have an American packet station, but nevertheless they asked that part of the mensy for the packet service should be paid by Ireland. (Hear, hear.) If was said that in opposing this means and anniories, on broads and artifesis flowers, and things of that sort, and then they were told of the comforts of the poor being increased. (A haugh.) His main objection to the proposal was that it would be most opposalve to the industrious poor of its ince. (Bear, hear.) The budget was conceived in a spirit descript in favor of Engined. (*No. no.*) The freelarstion of Mr. Pitt eighty years go was a true now as then, when he said—"The uniform policy of England has seen to deprive Ireland of the use of her own resources, and to make her subservious to the interests and the opulence of the English people. (Hear, hear.) That was cancily what they were driving at this moment. Many of the firsh members had voted most unvillingly against the government on this occasion. For kinnedi, he could say that his vote was not a party vote. He was not desirous to see the late government or of any government was a very infector question; and the user of carry overnment and voted most unvollingly against the government was a very infector question; and the user observed that we was not a party vote. He was not desirous to see the late government again in power; but at the same time he must say, that to him, and a very numerous party in Freland, the going out of any government was a very infector question; and the neare discumstance of any man's holding office or not would not for a mesment prevent him votics against a weasure like the present. (Hear, hear.) he had no that that some ten frish members had voted in favor of that measure from conscientions grounds. ("Hear, and "Oh, ald") But (proceeded the honorable member) short as roy experience in this house has been. I must say I do not believe that in the worst days of the Mouse. Name, name!" And opposar) If the chairman tells me, on behalf of the H

were so fond and incessant, that he was unable to pro-bed.

The Charman-I believe the motion is, that the words of the Hon member for New Ross be taken down. What are the words? (Great laughter.)

Mr. J. Ball—I believe I was strictly in order in making the motion that the words (interruption)—that the words, which are fresh in the recollection of every member near me, should be taken down. ("No. no." and uprear.) I suprehend that it is the duty of the cleck of the H use to take down the words. ("No. no." and confusion.)

offusion.)

Mr. G. H. Meons rose, but from the noise, uproar, and alls of the "Chair," not a word he uttered rescued the The CHARRAN-I apprehend that I can take no course

The CHAIRAN-1 apprehend that I can take no course to committee with reference to any language that may have been used by the nonorable member. It is for the Heess to say what shall be done. It will therefore be my duty, if the words are taken down, to report them to the Earner (Hear, hear)

Bit & Alocomand Mr. J. Batt here rose together, and both seemed to speak, but from the cries of 'Chair,' 'Thify,' and the extraordinary noise which prevailed, they were allowed to gestionlate in dumb show. At

MOORE was heard to state that, during the debate on the Ecclerisation Titles bill, a similar motion to the present was proposed, and the Speaker then decided that se such motion could be made. (Geers and counter there,)

Mr. F. SCWLLY, (and cries of "Oh, oh!" and much con-

ne such motion could be made. (Cheers and counter theers.)

Mr. F. Scully, (anoid cries of "Ob, oh!" and much confusion) said—I must correct that stalement. On the occasion referred to, the Speake declared that the motion would have been in order if it had been made at the time the yorks were used. (Hear, bear.)

Mr. J. Ball—I' the honorable member for Now Ross (Mr. Duffy) declines to repeat the words. I will not press any motion for taking shem down; but the words used were these—"the grossest corruption ever practised since the days of the Waipoles and the Peihams, has been practised under my own eyes, upon Irish members of this Honorable member having written down the above words on a sili of paper, handed them to the chairman of the committee, (Mr. Bourerie, by whom they were read from the chair.

Sir D. Nounsys—Nothing is more distressing than such occurrences as the present, and I appeal to the honorable member for New Ross to withdraw the expressions. (Hear, hear.) The honorable gentleman is a young member, and probably has not the honor of the House and of Irish members so much a beart as I have. (Laughter, and eries of "Hear.") I pray him at once to withdraw the words; and I put myselfforward to make this appeal, as I am as clear as any one from the imputation those words convey.

The Charman, having again read the words written down by the clerk, whether the hon, member for New Ross impeached their accuracy.

Mr. DUFFY—The words read are so near to those I used that I do not take any exception to them. (Cheers, hughter, and censiderable confusion.)

Lord J. Reseat.—I beg to recall the recollection of the House to the circumstances in which the honorable member himself, as mariy as possible the same as he used file was, on this side of the house, met under the words within the followed them up. (Hear.) The words as written down, appear to me, and believe to the honorable member, he ought to make the manber of hands of the hower hear.) I we also that however, he took in first and the manner of proving, he would do so. But, of course, it was not in the power of the chairman to de that, and then the hon gentleman immediately said he was going to pass to nother put of the subject. (flear, hear.) Such being the case, it appears to me that the committee in general, and the light members in particular, may consider those words as general words used in debate, which the hon gentleman is totally unable to prove, (cheers) brought forward for the purpose of affixing a stigma on Irian members which they do not deserve (renewed cheers)—and that he is uttered. (Loud cheers) M, however, the hon gentleman on the other band is ready, with the speaker in the chair, to proceed to charge Irish members individually with that corruption with which he has charged them generally, then I should not refuse my votein favor of the words bang taken down by the clerk. But as matters now stand, unless the hon, gentleman goes on to take that step, I consider it would be better for the committee to treat these words with the contempt they deserve. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Durry then rose and said:—I should have hoped.

lag taken down by the clerk. But, as matters now stand, amless the hon, gentieman goes on to take that step, I consider it would be better for the committee to treat these words with the contempt they deserve. (Loud cheers.) Mr. Durry then rose and vaid—Jehond have hoped. Mr. Bouverie, that under the circumstance in which I stand now, assailed as I have been here (darsiava cheers, and eries of "Oh!" from the ministerial benches), and called upon to give an answer under circumstances which I presume are considered serious—I should have hoped that I should have been proceeded from such offcoavier language as has just been addressed to me. ("Oh!") such language as has just been addressed to me. ("Oh!") such language as how the cheers. There are two points in relation to what I before add upon which I wish to give an explanation, the of them relates to a phrase which has been swell upon and somewhat misunderstood. I observed, that short as my experience of this Home was—short as my experience of public life was—I hid seem certain things done, and the phrase "under my own eyes" meant, during the period I have been a member of this House. (Laughter, from the ministerial side.) I am not going to alter a syllable of what I said, although guariement at the back of the freesory bench may induge at their laughter. I wish the committies to understand that the phrase "under my own eyes," taken in acception with what immediately preceded it, meant during the period I have been a member of this house. (Hear, and laughter.) Yos; it meant nothing else. The exher point is this: The interpretation put upon my words by my honorable friend the member for Meath has been some discussion. Now, I was instancing the cought of the discussion which was a minister, and corrupted Parliament, as history tells us. Petham was a minister, and corrupted Parliament, as history tells us, Petham was a minister, and corrupted Parliament, as history tells us, Petham was a minister, and corrupted parliament as history tells us, I leave the town of the

again called upon to name; of course, if a large number of gentlemen in this House wish me to name—("No, no!" "Chair!" Name!")

Mr. W. O. Stanter did not wish to prolong the debate, but desired to suggest to the House the propriety of making an addition to the motion before them, to the effect that the honorable member for New Ross should be desired to attend in his place to morrow (this day) at 4 o'clock.

The motion was then agreed to, with the addition proposed by the honorable member for Chester (Mr. W. O. Stanley)

The Repusied Trombles in General Pierce's Cabinest-The Hards at the softs.

The repute in the American Cabins, aumonaed a week age with all the positiveness of american telegraphs, proves to have quite an kittle foundation as we articipate prevalent, and seems to be sucretained by the partitions of the President no long generally than by hir adversaries. The alleged canser of the schlem have much bless interaction of the property of the prope

The Political Aspect of Europe

The Political Aspect of Europe.

[From the London Times, May 5.]

Although a state of apparent tranquility, under the severe control of despote government, has succeeded to the hurricene which lately agitated Europe, it would imply a very superficial observation of the continental states to imagine that they have recovered their matural condition or resumed a policy at once stable in its principles and progressive in its results. On the contrary, it may well be doubted whether any of the States which were lately convulsed by manarchy nave sufficient confidence in their own resources, and in the attachment of their subjects to engage with success in any energetic political combination, or even to encounter, without extreme danger, the difficulties which it is the duty of governments to surmount in the ordinary course of human affairs. In France, everything remains indefinite and obscure. The destries and the policy of that nation are for the present enveloped in the mystery of a single mind and circumscribed by the force of a single will. From time to time some adventurous conception or abrupt determination seems likely to change the course of affairs, and to renew the turnoil of the age. But more habitually a taste for luxurious indulgences, a phiegmatic indebance of character, which only gives way to the pressure of great evolution only gives way to the pressure of great evitement, and, perhaps, a consciousness of failing health, tend to keep the Emperor of the French in the passive enjoyment of the extraordinary gifs of fortune. In this respect the prevailing mood of the French nation corresponds with that of its ruler, and he would probably find it as perilous and as difficult to rouse that people to the pursuit of any great undertaking as it has sometimes been to restrain them from some enterprises. The petty michaps which have here said there be failed the originary of popular evolutions that approach would probably find it as perilous and as difficult to rouse that people of the pursuit of the government,

Inofensive to the cest of the world.

But, if we take a rapid survey of the rest of Europe, and especially of the minor States, where the cristing order of things is not supported by vast military establishments, it is curious to observe in how many instances the governments of those countries are straggling with difficulties which are considerable in proportion to their respective magnitudes. In Portugal, the declining health of Marshal Saldanha seems likely, ere long, to renew the contest of parties for that power which he obtained by a military revolt though he has since exercised it with moderation. In Spain, a blow has twice been all but struck at the fundamental principles of the constitution. Every man of eminence in politics is arrayed against the extraordinary and destructive policy of the court. Narvaez himself is kept in bankiment and in disgree. The painer is the seems of intrigues between Christina, Munca, and their creatures, which can only be compared to the scandalous excesses of Godoy. The Onces herself has more than once been on the point of decroying that constitutional charter which is her best fille to the throne, and the house of Bourbon seems only to have prolonged its emistence in Spain to exhibit to the world the degree and the tool of Louis Napoleon. His Minister in Paris was the first to run with his ready-made credentials to recognize the new Empire; and the law prosecutions instituted in France against several persons for expressions contained in their private letters, were assisted by the reports of the police in Naples to the Minister in Paris was the first to run with his ready-made credentials to recognize the new Empire; and the law prosecutions instituted in France against several persons for expressions contained in their private letters, were assisted by the reports of the police in Naples to the Minister in Paris was the first to run with his reach term, which are received by French bishops on their Knees, with the claray from their functions, and publishes edicts which are

constitutional franchises of the people. But, with all its ability and seal, it is the government of an intelligent minerity, detested by a large portion of the upper classes and of the clersy, ill-supported in some parts of the Kley's dominions, and liable to be betrayed in an emergency, by the Italian people. Between Austria and Fledmont, as well as between Austria and Swinzerband, the seeds of hostility and ill neighborhood have been sown by Manzioi's mischlevous insurrection, and the cabinet of Turin has once more been led to expose itself to peril by a spirited defence of men who have done nothing to win the respect of the aountry. In Switzerland the old sore has broken aftesh in the canton of Friburg, Tessis has been openly menaced by Austria; the effect of the Austrian Mink-ter's last note at Berne was such that the Swiss Federal Council was on the point of sending him his passports; and France holds herself in readiness to make a counter demonstration on the western frontier. To Feliciam the French cabinet last despatched it. His de Butenval, who had recently proved humself at Turin to be one of their most uncorapulous agents; and some weeks ago an intimation reached the little court of Brussels to the effect that any serious acquisition made by Russia in the Hast would be held by France to constitute a sufficient ground or pretext for the abolition of existing territorial treaths on her own humself at france to disting territorial treaths on her own humself had former that the young Duke of Brabant, whose majority was recently celebrated as a national festival by the whole of Belgrium, is shortly to proceed to Vienna to pay his respects to the Austrian event. Meanwhile King Leopled proceeds to the staunch support and primative manners of the nation, the Pope has repeated, with aggravating circumstances the afront slendy offered to England by the establishment of a Papal hierarchy without the assent or knowledge of the crown. The king has availed himself of the energy displayed by the ultra-Protestant p

A Practical Proposition to Mrs. Uncle Tom

confined within limits which do not justity or admit of the active intervention of the greater powers.

A Practical Proposition to Mrs. Uncle Tom Stowe.

[From the London Times, May 5]

ITO THE INTONO OF THE TIME.

Site — Having acticed the arrival in London of Mrs. Stowe, and desirous of making a proposition to her, and knowing the difficulty which a simple American "sister," temporarily resident in the metropolis, would encounter, in gaining access to the lordly measion whose bospitalities she at present enjoys, and, moreover, considering that the Trines is allies welcome at the palace and the octuge, i venture to beg a small apace in your columns as my "medium."

I have seen it stated that the "twenty-six folio volumea," with the "filteninated address" which was so lately sent to the women of America, contained the signatures of 562 381 Englishwemen each one of whom, we must presume, was carreed in her wish to persuase us to do what they claim to be right. Now, it would be very unkind and wicked in us to doubt for a moment the true pidlanthropy of our English "sixters," and that philanthropy, you will acknowledge, must be very shabby which ends in words. Now, what I propose is this—that the various places which were so charitably opened to receive the signatures of this army of ladies be again opened, and each hady who has so kindly given her hame should be requested to call again, and subscribe 4s. 2d, which makes our American dellar. This sum, so trifling, that no lady who could afford to give her name can for a noment he situate to contribute, will, in the aggregate make more than half a million of dollars.

There are several of our State governments which contribute variously from \$3.000 to \$30,000 per annum to remove cur colored brethere to Loberia, to the enjoyment and privileges of a free and enlightened government of their own. The expesse of such removal is \$25 for a child, and \$50 for an adult. Now, if these philanthropic hadies, who have so kindly given their advice, will not, then, these ladies,

close my card, and though Mrs. Stowe may not recognize the rame, the professor will tot fail to benember it as the same with that of the New England clergyman who, larg syne, gave him the 'helping hand,' and directed his then youthful steps into the paths of learning which he has since so successfully and honestly pursued, AN AMERICAN SISTER.

The Wealth of Australia.

From London Journal of Coverence, May 3 |

By the accounts which reach this country from Anstralla, it would appear that the wealth of the Colony seems at present to be inexhaustible, so far as gold constitutes wealth. Our intest accounts come down to the Sist of January. Still there was no relaxation in the search for the precious metal and no difficulty in obtaining it wherever it was sought for. There is, indeed, every probability that years wit elapse without any district of the precious metal and no difficulty in obtaining it wherever it was sought for. There is, indeed, every probability that years wit elapse without any district of the precious of the precious of the control of th

than what might otherwise have been the cost of the article. This single fact shows how much the colony must lose from want of adequate roads. We would strongly recommend the colonists to look to this essential matter, and by every means in their power to promete and encourage the emittration of the soil; the readest means for doing which, is to epenup the communication by making roads, it will soon be found that, wherever roads are made, set there and enlivation will follow as a natural consequence.

Australia gives every prospect of soon rising to be a great country, and it probably will not be a mere colony many years longer. Its population, as we have said is rapidly on the orcease; and not merely a population of laborers, but men of intelligence, of science, of business pursuits and business babits, who are flocking there from all parts of Europe and America. It must not be expected that its thomestds—and before long, perhaps, its millions—will all become gold seekers and gold diggers. Australia must have more expanded views and loftier aspirations; it must become a country, in the general meaning of the word. At present Australia, with its fertile soil at digenial climate, has to be fed from other countries not possessing the same advantages. Out off the extrancous supplies, and the people would be starved. As it is, they have to pay extravagant prices for what they eat and drink. It must be so until the people some to know that the country has resources within itself to supply itself. The sconer they acquire this knowledge, the better; for until they do they will never achieve what, before long there are now galtering as only the means to an end; that end, the great gool of human ambition, and expecially the ambition of the Angio Saxon race.

which they are now gathering as only the means to an pecially the ambition of the Angle Naxon race.

England

KOSSUTH, LORD PALMERSTON, HALE ROCKETS, AND WILLIAM THE THIRD—CHARLES GAVAN DUFFY IN THE COMMONS—PEACE DEPUTATION BETWEEN ENGLAND AND AMERICA—AN "AMERICAN SISTER" AND MRS. U. T. B. STOWE—EMIGRATION—TRADE—SHIFFING—TELEGRAPH, AND OTHER NEWS. In the House of Commons, on Tuesday evening, di just, Mr. PHINN asked whether any directions or instructions had been given, or any warrant issued by the Secretary of Sinte, since the accession of the present government, anthorising the opening of the letters of foreign refugees in Lighton.

Lord Palmerston—No such instructions or orders have been given; and, as far as my knowledge extends, to letter addressed to that indivitual—for of course I know who is alluded to—(hear, hear.) has been opened; nor has any letter been addressed to any foreign refugee as far as I am informed. This has certainly not been done since we were in office, nor am I aware that it has been dense at all.

On Thursday 5th inst, a more animated discussion took place. Mr. T. Duncombe begged to ask the Secretary of State for the Home Pepperment, in consequence of two political informations having been industry and fined on the distance of the counts, whether it was the intention of the government to proceed with the record information egainst Mr. Hale, or any other persons, whether foreign engles or rative born subjects, hid under the provisions of a law passed during the reign of William HI in the year loof, entitled "An act to prevent the throwing or firing of squits, serpeats and other fireworks?" (Langlates). In asking this question, he went over the whole forcumstances of the care, with which the public are already familiar, and though he should be able to prove that there ever had been a political prosecution instituted on such absurd and ridiations grounds. He believed the great body of the people of Eritain looked upon the transaction, as far as it had gone, with unmitigated disqu

it was to please the Austrian government, and there was strong oxidence of this in some of the foreign papers. He should be glad to hear that the proceedurion would be abandened.

Lord PARMESTON, in reply, stated substantially, that in the first place he disclaimed being responsible for anything said respecting him either in Bettish or foreign newspapers. The other day he learned he was accused of laving gotten up the Milan revolt, for it appeared so of the daggers found on the mangests were of Englishment of the daggers found on the mangests were of Englishment of the daggers found on the mangests were of Englishment of the daggers found on the mangests were of Englishment of the mannifacture, and had stamped on their blade, "Palmendon" what a delessable and dabotical revolutionist this man is," said the Austrians, "who sendaggers here with his own name upon them!" (Mich laughter.) With respect to Mr. Dansombe's more immediate inquiry, I do not—raid Palmerston—I never have in the least disguised the grounds upon which I thought it my duty to institute a prosecution. It was not because a man had fifty-seven pounds of gunpowder in his possession, or was making rockets for an ordinary purpose; but when I was informed that here was a graptice the object of which was beyond the limits of England, and not the ordinary and legitimate interests of commerce, I felt it my duty to inquire whether these proceedings were or were not contrary to law, I was informed that they were contrary to law, and I think I should have been very much neglecting my duty if I had not taken such steps as the law appeared to autnorize for the purpose of putting a stop to these proceedings. I hold that in doing to I consulted the honor and dignity of the country. Were contrary to law, and I think I should have been very much neglecting my duty if I had not taken such steps as the law appeared to autnorize for the purpose of putting a stop to these proceedings. I hold that in doing to I consulted the honor and dignity of the country, were enti

Mr. FRIGHT inquired whether policemen had been employed to watch Kossuth's Louise if to, whether it was done by authority of the Home Office; whether it was done by authority of the Home Office; whether the expense was deringed by the British government, by the Austrian cembasey?

Lord PALMENSION retorted that the expense of the police was borne by the country, and that it was their cuty, if they had reason to think that persons were engaged in proceedings contrary to law, to inform the go-

police was borne by the country, and that it was their cuty, if they had reason to think that persons were engaged in proceedings contrary to law, to inform the government, but that he had given no special directions to them regarding M. Koesuth.

Mr. Corden was satisfied the imputation against Kosuth was a calumny. It was not beneath the government of Britain to give Kossuth an opportunity of clearing himself. The ex Governor of Hungary was not at all beneath the notice of the government. If he gave his word of honor he was as much entitled to credence as any member of the Orleans family, who visited the court (Cheers.) He Mr. Cobden, made no distinction—he would repeat it, that M. Kossuth was as much entitled to respect and honor in this country as any member of the Orleans family who had been hospitably received at Windson. He made no complaint of the hospitality so offered to the Orleans family; but he would say that it would be digraceful to us as a nation if we were not prepared to vindicate the hospitality due to men who had brought hither the good will, confidence and affection of their fellow countrymen. If it were true that the police were authorized to dog the steps of this illustrious regrobation, and the public sense of the country should be expressed upon it. (Hear, hear.) He would nak whether there had been any communications between the Heme Office and the police with reference to any proceedings taken to watch the premises of M. Kossuth?

Lond J. Rusell said—the rule to be observed with reference to refugees was founded upon the law of Kngland and the great international law of Europe, according to which, while they enjoyed the hospitality of this country, and were aske under the abelier of its law, they ought not to abuse that ho pitality by making war against other States in peace and alliance with England. M. Kossuth, respecting whose conduct there were two opinions, was bound compulously to obey the law of this country, and not to involve her in a quarrel with its neighbors. But it was not

the nature of demands, applications, or requirements; at the same time that government had stated that they felt aggrieved by proceedings carried on by refugees residing in this country.

After some further conversation the subject dropped.

On Thursday also, the proceedings in the Commons were varied by the assertion of Mr. Puffy, an Irish member, who declared, in general terms, that the grossest corruption ever practised since the days of Walpole and the Pelhaus had been practised, under his own observation, upon Irish members of that House. Being called on to explain or retract the expression, he declined to deither on short notice. His words were therefore formally taken down and he ordered to attend in his place next day, (Friday, 6th inst.,) to answer to the House.

The Board of Trade returns for the mouth ending April 5th had been published, and give evidence of the prosperous state of every branch of industry. As compared with the corresponding month of previous year the declared value of exports was £1,486.818 sterling. The consumption of imports presented a general increase on all articles except tea, the market for that article having been unsettled by expectations of a reduced day.

A deputation from the Peace Conference Committee of London and Manchester waited by appointment on Lord Clarendon at the Foreign Office. The object of the deputation was to present to his lordship a memorial in favor of introducing into the treaties now pending between England and the United States a stipulation providing for the adjustment of any differences that may hereafter arise between the two countries by referring the matter in dispute to the decision of arbitrators. The memorial stated that the subject had been brought under the sitention of the American government by gentlemen in that country interested in the question, and that both the Senate and the executive of the States had signified their entire willingness to adopt such a stipulation, if these consecutions the highest had signified their entire willingn

that the spirit of the age, the improved feeling and good sense of mankind—of those to whom governments are chilged to defer more thankingh and done—constituted a better guarantee for the preservation of peace than written erangements. Every day that peace was preserved rendered was more unlikely. The deputation then withdrew Earl Clarendon permissing to consider the matter. An isfluential meeting of the elections of the city of I onden that been held to adopt such measures as shall place Baron Rothschild in his scat in Parliament, not-withstanding the recent throwing out of the Jewish Emancipation bill by the Lords.

The new submarine telegraphic cable was Inid down with perfect success, between Dover and Octond, on the 5th uit. This second submarine telegraphic cable was Inid down with perfect success, between Dover and Octond, on the 5th uit. This second submarine telegraphic despatches to the continent of Europe without their being subjected to the delay and annoyance of the vide of the French an therities. The new line is seventy miles in length, and contains rik wires.

The "May meetings" were in progress at Exeter Hall. Profesor Stowe's name figures in the list of reverend gentlemen in attondance.

From Ireland the chief intelligence relates to the emigration movement, which is more active this season than even, and mostly to America, the means bent staged by even and corporation of Havepool. The executions of Birocra, Bridget and Richard Stackpole, at Enzis, county Clare, on the 29th uit, reported already in the New Yours Human, made the forty-sixth execution that has taken place at Enris since the year 1850.

The Marchester Chamber of Commerce have addressed a wencrial to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, calling for the immediate adoption of a decimal currency.

An "American States" writes a sensible letter to the Times, suggesting that the 602,848 English women who signed their place at 1871.

In an action brought by the owners of the Bosten packet thin Daniel Webster, against the bark Alert, to recor

rangraph in the London Times, of the 4th inst, on the 4th content of the 4th inst, on the 4th content of Sutherland had invited a large number of ladies and gentlemen to meet Mrs. Harrier beacher Stewe at Stafford house on Saturday, the 7th. After a short stay in London, it was said that she would go to France and Germany; and having visited Scotland once more, at c had promised to be the guest of Major-General Sir Duncan McGregor, in Dublin, previous to her return to this country.

General Sir Buncan McGregor, in Dublin, previous to her return to this country.

France.

HEALTH OF THE EMPRESS—AN EXECUTIVE SOCIAL COMMISSION—THE NAPOLEON LEGACIES—AN ARGUS-YED FOLICE—SHIPMENT OF PRISONERS—FENSIONS—DEATHS—CEREMONIES, ETC.

The Empress is convalescent.

The Emperor has despatched Senators Correlet and Marchaud, and Councillors Dubessy and Villemain, on a tour of inspection in the departments, to report on the cendition of the people, and communicate it confidentially to the Emperor bimself.

The Senate has been engaged during two sittings in discussing the petitions and report relative to the legacies bequeathed by Napoleon the First. Independently of various sums of money, Napoleon L left pensions of some amount to the veterans of the imperial armies, and to the departments which had suffered most from the wars. The first legacies were partially liquidated out of the funde left in the hands of the banker Lafite, but those which were made chargeable in the codicil on the civil list of the Kirgdom of Itaty, and on an alleged sum of 50 000,000 francs claimed by Napoleon as the proceeds of the crown diamonds, were never executed, in consequence of the political events which preceded the death of the Emperor. It is this latter codicil which the petitioness new demand the execution of. On the subject being discussed, on the 3d instant, General de Flahaut stated to the Senate that, notwithstanding his high veneration for the first Napoleon, be considered it injudicious to create a new embarrassment for his successor, Napoleon III, by sadding the budget with so large a sum, the amount bequeathed in the condicils amounting to no less than 200,000 fornos. The order of the day was the reupon voted, and by a considerable majority.

The Monitour contains a decree nominating fifty-fire departmental commissioners of police. These are new functionaries, intended to supply the place of the inspectorageneral and specials of police, abolished some time since. The majority of the commissioners are retired officer

Two hundred political priscners were shipped the other day at Toulon for Cayenne—among them, it is said, Blanqui and Cazavan, as a punishment for their recent attempt to escape.

The Spanish ambassedor, Marquis of Valdegamas, died

The Spanish ambassedor, Marquis of Valdegamas, died at Paris, 4th inst. He was better known as Don Juan Boneso Cortes, and was a stateman of shility.

Consulative Chambers for agricultural affairs are established by imperial decree in the provinces of Algiers, Oran and Constantina.

The Assembly had adopted unanimously a resolution granting to the widow of M. Eugene Burnouf, the Orientalist, a pension of 5 600 francs, as a national recompense. A funeral service in honor of Napoleon the Great was celebrated on Wednesday, thinst, in the chapel of the Tuileries; the Emperor and Ministers of State were present. In the chapel of the Invalides a similar service was performed.

brated on Wednesday, 4th inst, in the chapel of the Tulieries; the Emperor and Ministers of State were present.
In the chapel of the Invalides a similar service was performed.

A private letter from Rome, of the 21st of April, which
was received in Paris on May 3d, mentioned that the Pope
had sent a "special blessing" to Dr. Newman, in his own
handwriting, which is not usually done. "I had the document in my hands," adds the writer, "and I give you
the translation as well as my memory serves me:—
"May the Aimighty and merciful God bless him, and
give him grace and strength to withstand the attacks of
his enemies, and te resist the assaults of the evil one; and
may be remember that, being acceptable to God, he must
be well proved by temptation."

The Imperor had commuted the sentence of death
passed on the individuals named Mercadies, Galzy, Delpach, Lenis tarriere, Larthez, Gardy, Friadon, by courtinstital on the 24th of becember, 1852, into hard labor
for life. Those persons were engaged in the insurrectionary movements which took place at Bedarieux after
the coup d'état in December, 1851.

The Marquis de Valdegamas, Spanish Ambassador in
Paris, died at half past five c'clock on the evening of May
3. He had become so much worse during the previous
night that all hope was given my. No day was fixed for
the funeral, but the body will be temporarily deposited in
the vaults of the Church of St. Phillippe du Roul, in the
Faubourg St. Honoré. The Marquis de Valdegamas, better krown as Juan Denose Coptes, was one of the most
remarkable men of his country. As a writer, and as a
parliamentary orator, there were few in Spain who surpassed him, and those who heard him during the debates
on the "Spanish marrisges" in the Chamber of Deputies,
in Madrid, will nor easily forget the effect produced by
some passages in that speech—one in particular, when he
decounted the menace that the Duchess of Montpeasier
would be excluded from the throne for her marriage with
a French Frince. He was among the few public me Spain. THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS ENDED—FRENCH MINISTER

M. furgot, the new French ambassador, had presented his credentials to the Queen, at her residence at Aranjuez, on the 26th ult. Turgot's address and the Queen's reply were equally complimentary.

All fears of a ministerial crists are over for the time being.

Portugal.

Financial Pecision of the Deputies.

Lisben advices to April 29 mention that the Chamber of Deputies had approved all the dictatorial degrees of 1861 and 1852, by 86 votes against 20, the only altration being the deferment of the new system for levying the decimal tax until 1864, as proposed by the Minister of Finance. This result was in accordance with the general expectations.

Holland. THE RELIGIOUS EQUARBLE AND ITS REFECTS-BOTH

THE RELIGIOUS SQUARGLE AND ITS REFECTS—BOTH RIDES OF THE STORY.

The irritation of the public mind in Holland increases against the recent Papal neurpation, and the ill-feeling awakened between the Protestants and Roman Catholics is so great that it is feared a conflict will happen. The more timid among the Catholics are leaving for Belgium. The Ministers assemble daily. This is the Protestant version of the story.

Contradicting the above, a despatch from Paris says, on the Roman Catholic side:—"Monaignore Belgrado, the Pope's Internuccio in Holland, is making a tour through the various dicesses in the kingdom, for the purpose of installing the new Roman Catholic bishops. The Archbishop of Utrecht will reside at Bois-le-due. Everything has passed with the greatest order and tranquillity."

GREAT POPULAR EXCITEMENT—EXPULSION OF MEM-

GREAT FOULLAR EXCITEMENT—EXPULSION OF MEM-BERS FROM THE CHAMBER.

By a despatch from Paris we learn that the government of Herse Castel, having expelled three opposition mem-bers from the Second Chamber, reveral of their colleagues had resigned their rests. The government has ordered the latter to leave Herse Castel immediately, pretending that a conference which they held was an illegal meeting. The popular indignation is excited, but no disturbance of public order is apprehended.

Switzerland. An election riot—several persons wounded by A riot had eccurred at the election of a member for the Grand Council in the district of Bulle. The conservative

candidate was thought fly the people to have a majori but his opponent was declared by the returning officer have carried the election. A fight ensued, in the coun-ef which the civic guards assailed the peasantry wi-their awords and wounded several persons. Our accounts of the whereabouts of this fraces are indefinite that it may probably be the same as the str-fight at Chamberry, mentioned under the head of Italy.

Italy.

Italy.

STREET FIGHT—CURRENCY—TROOPS, ETC., ETC.
A street fight, which however, had no esamection wi
politics took place at Chamberry, on the evening of t
lat of May—(See Switzerlane.)
The Roman government has formally decreed the wit
drawal of the present paper currency, and expects to
able to effect this within the current year, and witho
loss or inconvenience to the holders.

Some further relaxations had been made in the tree
ment of the Milance.
The Austrian force in Tuscany is to be reduced by 2,0
men, who are to be detached into the Romagna.

Russia CONFISCATION OF THE PROPERTY OF EXILES.
The Administrative Council of the Kingdom of Polsi has decreed the conf. cation of the property of those p litical refugees who have not taken advantage of the ar-

Turkey.

QUIET AT CONSTANTINOPLE—THE HOLY SHRINF

QUIET AT CONSTANTINOPLE—THE HOLY SHRINE QUESTION SETTLED—THE ARMAMENTS REDUCE ETC., ETC.

A despatch of 25th April from Censtantinople says: "The newspapers speak in a tranquillizing tone. The question of the holy shrines is settled according to the wish of Russia. M. de la Cour. French ambassador, agrees with e regotiations respecting the Greek patriarchase. The armaments have been stopped. Exchange on London rising:

Corfulctions state that a Turkish steamer had arrive there with orders for the Ottoman fact to return to Costantinople. On the 22d ult. the French squadron we still in the buy of Salamis, and was to be inspected not day by King Otho of Greece.

Persia,

A NEW EASTERN TROUBLE—THE BRITISH AMBASS,

DOR AND HIS MOVEMENTS.

By the route of St. Feteraburg, of date April 21st, it stated that Fersia is preparing for another expeditionagainst Herat. The British ambassador, Col. Shig, he declared that he would demand his passports if the preceded expedition were carried out.

Money Marker —The market for British funds through ut the week had been steady but not animated. Closis

Money Marker — The market for British funds through cut the week had been steady but not animated. Closis prices on Frieday. (the. Consols for account, 100% a money, 100% a % Frank stock, 227 a 8. Exchequibilis, long, 2 dis., 2 prem.; do short, 2 dis. 2 prem. Thra and a quarter per cents, 100% a %.

Part Bourrer. — Funds active all day. Closing quot thome.—Three per cents, cash, 257. 56c; for account, 14 20c. Four and a halfs cash, 1037. 65c; account, 14 20c. Earls tock, 2 6807.

Mesers. D. Bell, Son & Co., report a good business for during the week in the market for American Secrific which remain firm. Present quotations are thus given: United States of per cent bonds, 1862. 104 a 15 United States of per cent bonds, 1862. 104 a 15 United States of per cent bonds, 1862. 103 a 104 New York State 6 per cent lies stock, 1887-168.109 a 110 United States of per cent lies stock, 1892. 103 a 104 New York State 6 per cent, 1856-860. 98 a 100 Pennsylvania 5 per cent bonds, 1868. 1107 a 110 United States of per cent, 1856-860. 98 a 100 Virginia 6 per cent is stock, 1867-165. 109 a 100 Virginia 6 per cent sterling bonds, 1868. 107 a 100 Virginia 6 per cent sterling bonds, 1868. 107 a 100 Virginia 6 per cent bins, stock, 1857-165. 95 a 97 Virginia 6 per cent sterling bonds, 1868. 107 a 100 Virginia 6 per cent bins, stock, 1857-165. 96 a 100 Virginia 6 per cent bins, stock, 1857-165. 96 a 100 Virginia 6 per cent bins, stock, 1857-165. 96 a 97 Virginia 6 per cent bins, stock, 1857-165. 97 a 98 Boaton City 4½ per cent stig bonds, 1812. 101½ a 100 Menter 1868. 100 Menter 1868.

221 16s. a 230 15s., for 83 lbs. to 88 lbs. average.

LARD more enquired for at 54s. a 55s. for western.

1 EAD quiet. British pig. £24 5s.; sheet, £ 5; Spanish, £23 10s.

LARSEM CARES.—About 500 tons of United States have charged hands at prices a little under our last quotations, the cealers being the buyers; but the demand for consumption continues very limited.

OHS.—Sperm is quieter at £50 a £30. In common 6th we have no sales to report. Olive dell at £52 a £59, but holders are not disposed to give way. Palm, 35s. Coconnut, £6s. 6d a 40s. 6d. Foreign brown rape is scarce at 24s; refined, 55s. 6d. Lineard quiet again, closing flatly at £5s. 3d on the spot; for the next six months delivery there are rather buyers at 25s.

RICE.—2 000 bags Madras have been sold at 8s. 6d. a 9s., with a few lots at 9s. 6d., being rather cheaper; and 20t lierces Carolina imported from Bremen, from 21s. 6d. a 25s. 6d. for middling to fair quality.

FAITHERIN.—No sales mentioned. We quote Bongal £4s. 6d. a 29s. Stock, 2,050 tons against 1,780 tons at the some period last year. Nitrate sods very scarce at 20s. a 20s. 6d. from dealers; there are sellers to arrive at 18s. and probably 6d. less.

SELES.—We quote linseed: East India, 45s. a 47s.; Plack Fes, 46s. 6d.; Archangel, 42s. a 40s. A small carge of Alexandria has been sold at 43s. 6d., alloat, and for stummer shipment from the Black Sea a good deal's define a 48s. for the same shall at a 45s. for high a 45s. a 45s. per quarter.

SPLING.—We note sales of 860 hags black peppar, Peneng 3Md.; Sumatra 3M a 4d; and 610 bags pimento at 6d. a 6% per lb.

SUCAR has been in active request, and prices have ruled rather in seller's favor, the home market closing firmly at 6d advance. The sales of West India have been 1570 index, with 34,502 bags Maurithus and East India 6d, with No. 14 at 24s. for Genoa; 8600 bags unclayed Manila at 18s et a, 35,000 boxes Havana from 37s. a 30s. 6d, with No. 14 at 24s. for Genoa; 8600 bags unclayed for the modern princing five contract a very large begine